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At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contempler in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, i. 66.*

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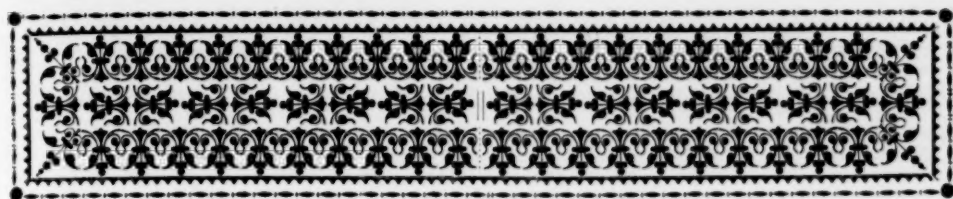
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VOL. XXXIX.

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NOTES ON ROMAN COINS.

By GEORGE N. OLCOTT, PH. D.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVIII, p. 65.]



THE present article continues my series of Notes on Roman coins which are either not described, or are improperly described, in Babelon and Cohen. With the exception of the *Denarius* of the Republic first given — a variant from those catalogued by the authorities cited — the pieces to be mentioned belong to the Imperial series. The former of these will perhaps have an interest to lovers of the poet Horace, who, it will be remembered, alludes to Munatius Plancus, the famous brother of L. Plautius, in more than one of his Odes.¹

(A). REPUBLIC.

L. PLAUTIUS PLANCUS (About 45 B. C.).

1. Silver *Denarius* in very fine preservation, acquired in Munich in 1904. Weight, grm. 3.97, size, mm. 19. Obv. Medusa-head with flowing hair and serpents. Below, LPLAVTI. Circle. Rev. Victory right, leading four horses by the bridle (after the painting by Nicomachus). Below, PLANCVS. Circle.

The three types in gold and silver cited by Babelon (II, p. 326, 14-16), all have LPLAVTIVS on the obv. and PLANCVS on the rev. Bahrfeldt (*Nachträge*

¹ See CARMINVM, I, vii: 19, and III, xiv: 28.

I, p. 205) adds a variant with *PLANCV* in the Bignami collection, now in the *Palazzo de' Conservatori* in Rome, and (*ibid.*, II, p. 67) similar examples in the British Museum and cabinet of Dr. Haeberlin, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main; as well as another variant with *L·PLAVTIV* in the municipal cabinet of Breslau. The present variety with *LPLAVTI* seems to be unpublished.

(B). EMPIRE.

REIGN OF AUGUSTUS (B. C. 27-A. D. 14)

Mintage of Volusus Valerius Messalla (B. C. 7).

2. Bronze *As*. Weight, grm. 10.12, size, mm. 27. Obv. *CAESARAVGVSTPONT-MAXTRIBVNIC — POT.* Bare head of Augustus right. Rev. *VOLVSVS · VALERMESSALLIIVIRAAFF.* around a large *s · c.*

The present coin is not rare, and is published; but is not in Babelon, who cites (II, p. 522, No. 24) only an *As* with *POTEST*, of which he gives a cut, and a similar *As* (*ibid.*, No. 25) with head of Augustus to left. Cohen (I, p. 142, No. 538) cites these coins (head right in Bibliothèque Nationale, head left in Hamburger collection), both with *AVGVS.* and *POTEST.* The present coin, unlike all the above, has *POT.* Two British Museum examples in every respect alike are noted by Mr. H. A. Grueber in a recent article in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (1904, p. 231). Babelon dates the coins of Messalla B. C. 12, but Mr. Grueber's revised classification gives the *As* to B. C. 7, with those of Nerva Silianus and Nonius Quinctilianus, while the little *Quadrantes* of Messalla in conjunction with Apronius, Gallus and Sisenna are rightly assigned to a later date (B. C. 3).

TYPE OF GAIUS AND LUCIUS CAESARES (B. C. 2).

3. *Denarius*, good but *plated*, from the Martini collection (Berlin), 1904. Weight, grm. 3.05, size, mm. 20. Obv. Laureate head of Augustus right. Around (turned outward), *CAESARAVGVSTVS — DIVIFPATERPATRIAE.* Rev. C. and L. Caesares facing each other, with two large shields upright between them, on which they rest their hands, each holding a spear. In the field between them a small *lituus* (at left), and *simpulum* (at right). In the exergue, [C]LCAESARES; around (facing outward), *AVGVSTIF · COS-DESIGPRINCIVVENT.*

This *Denarius* shows a variant of Cohen (Augustus, No. 43, with cut) in the position of the accessories on the reverse. Cohen's example has *simpulum* at left, *lituus* at right; here their relative place is reversed.

REIGN OF CLAUDIUS (A. D. 41-54).

Dec. 10, A. D. 42-43.

4. *Aureus*, very finely preserved. Weight, grm. 7.57; size, mm. 19. In private possession in Providence, R. I. Obv. *TICLAVDC[AESARA]VGPMTRPIII.* Laureate head right. Circle. Rev. *PRAETOR — RECEPT.* Claudius right, nude, with garment hang-

ing down over left shoulder, and left hand on hip, giving right hand to a soldier who stands left, with shield and *signum militare* in left hand. Circle.

This gold coin should be inserted between Cohen I, p. 256, Nos. 78 and 79. No. 79 is the corresponding *Denarius*.

REIGN OF VESPASIAN (A. D. 69-79).

A. D. 70.

5. *Æ Denarius*, in good preservation, obtained in Rome in 1903. Weight, grm. 3.27. Obv. [I]MPCAESARVESPASIANVSAVG. Laureate bust right. Rev. COSITER — TRPOT. Seated female figure left with a *patra*.

A type unknown to Cohen. Cf. his Nos. 86-94 with the same legends but types of Mars and Neptune.

A. D. 72.

6. *Æ Denarius*, well preserved, obtained in New York in 1896. Weight, grm. 2.71. Obv. IMPCAESVESPVGPMCOSIII. Laureate bust right. Rev. No legend. In left field, TRI; in right field, POT. Vesta seated left, with *simpulum* in right hand, and holding an end of her garment over her left arm.

Cohen's 561 and 562 have this type, but without COSIII; his 563 has COSIII, but VESPA.

A. D. 73.

7. *Æ Denarius*, very good, obtained in London in 1889. Weight, grm. 3.18. Obv. IMP — CAESVESP — AVGCEN (turned outwards). Laureate bust right. Rev. PONTIF — MAXIM (turned outwards). Vespasian seated right on a curule chair, with his right hand supporting a sceptre upright behind him, and extending a branch in his left.

This is similar to Cohen's 387, but instead of the usual CENS., it has CEN.

8. *Æ As* of Domitian Caesar, in very good condition, acquired in Rome in 1899. Weight, grm. 10.90. Obv. [CAES]ARAVGFDOMITIANCOSII. Laureate bust right. Rev. No legend. *Spes* left, extending a flower in her right hand, and raising her robe with her left. At left, s; at right, c.

Cf. Cohen, *Domit.* 446-7; the former a *Sestertius*, like this *As* in type and legend, the latter an *As*, but with "sa tête laurée à gauche."

A. D. 77.

9. *Æ Dupondius*, acquired in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, 1903. Very well preserved. Weight, grm. 12.13. Obv. IMPCAESARVESPASIANCOSVIII. Bust right with radiate crown. Rev. CERE — s — AVGVSTA. In the exergue, sc. Ceres seated left with two ears of wheat in her extended right hand, and a torch over her left elbow.

Cohen has this type (No. 61, cited from Hamburger) in a *Dupondius* with COSIII (*i. e.* A. D. 71), and with CERES AVGVST. He cites no coin with CERES AVGVSTA.

10. *Æ Quadrans*, in good condition. From the Rusconi collection (Rome, 1900). Weight, grm. 2.78. Obv. IMP — VESP — AVG — COSVIII. Two cornucopias crossed over a caduceus. Rev. s. c within a laurel wreath.

Cf. Cohen 503-505, which have CAES. in the obverse legend.

REIGN OF TITUS (A. D. 79-81).

A. D. 80-81.

11. *Æ Dupondius* of Domitian Caesar, finely preserved, acquired in New York in 1896. Weight, grm. 10.40. Obv. CAESDIVIVESPFDOMITIANCOSVII. Bust left, with radiate crown. Rev. No legend. s — c in field. Minerva advancing left with *fulmen* extended in right hand, and holding spear upright in left. Her shield leans against her legs behind.

Cohen 442-3 gives this coin with *laureate* head right and left, as an *As*, but does not cite the *Dupondius*.

REIGN OF DOMITIAN (A. D. 81-96).

A. D. 85.

12. *Æ As*, very well preserved, acquired in New York in 1896. Weight, grm. 10.55. Obv. IMPCAESDOMITIANAVGGGERMCOSXI. Laureate bust right, with *aegis* on breast. Rev. MONETA AVGVST. *Moneta* standing left, with scales extended in her left hand, and cornucopia over left elbow. In field, s — c. [The s is in the midst of the scales.]

Cohen records no type with MONETA AVGVST. I published a similar coinage of the mintage of A. D. 84 in this *Journal*, 1902, p. 84.

Columbia University, New York, 1905.

HARD TIMES TOKENS.

THE interesting series of pieces known as "Hard Times Tokens," a descriptive catalogue of which was printed in the *Journal*¹ by Mr. Lyman H. Low, and subsequently issued in a separate pamphlet, has long been an attractive one to collectors, inasmuch as it marks a singular condition of affairs in the numismatic history of the United States. The pieces included in this series, it will be remembered, were of two kinds,—those of a political character, and the Store-cards of the period, which were largely a kind of necessity coinage, put upon the market by merchants and shop-keepers, in the dearth of a legitimate currency. The political pieces were issued during the quarrel between the Whigs and the Democrats, or "Loco-focos," as their opponents styled them. The matters at issue related chiefly to the contest over the United States Bank, and the attitude of Pres. Jackson and Pres.

¹ See Vols. XXXIII-XXXV.

Van Buren, on the one hand, and of Daniel Webster and the leaders of the Whig party on the other. As these disputes and their occasion were very thoroughly covered in the articles to which allusion has been made above, it is needless to enlarge upon them here. The Store-cards were designed to be acceptable to all parties, and only occasionally bore any reference to the political war-cries, and even these were phrased to amuse, and thus win favor.

It would seem that in the two generations that have elapsed since these tokens were in general circulation, none could have escaped the watchful eyes of collectors and dealers. Nevertheless a few hitherto unnoticed varieties or combinations of well-known dies have come to light since the publication of Mr. Low's catalogue, and in his sale to be held in March, he offers some of them from the collection of Mr. J. B. Dunning. As Mr. Low is preparing a supplement to his list, in which the newly-found combinations, etc., will be minutely described, we shall only give a general description here, compiled from notes in his sale catalogue, just issued.

The first is an unnoticed reverse combined with the so-called "Dayton" head of Liberty (No. 28, L.). This has the legend, MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE — NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE and the wreath which encloses the evasive statement of value has twenty-five leaves, with five berries inside and as many outside, and a dash below CENT.

The Van Buren piece (No. 162, L.) has been discovered, struck in brass, with plain edge, while those hitherto known were in copper with diagonal milling. The last was found in uncirculated condition, and brilliant, though holed, as are all that have thus appeared of No. 162.

Another, also political, like the last, is the obverse of one of the Seward tokens (No. 15, L.), with the reverse of No. 16.

A store-card of Gustin & Blake, of Chelsea, Vt., overlooked in making up his second catalogue, has a tea-pot inscribed 1835 . L (very small), above, STOVES | & | TIN-WARE

The card of the Bergen Iron Works (No. 142, L.) has been found in red copper, in uncirculated condition.

Another store-card has on the obverse a peacock with 1837 below, and the legend C. D. PEACOCK above, and JEWELER, CHICAGO below. Reverse, The face of a clock, and legend TIME IS MONEY. Copper, size 31 mm. By its date it would come within the class of Hard Times Tokens. Mr. Low, however, seems to regard this with some doubt, and as possibly struck at some time subsequent to the date it bears. His theory seems to be measurably confirmed by the fact that 1837 is that generally accepted as the date of the foundation of Chicago, as shown by the semi-centennial medal struck for that city, with a view of Fort Dearborn, and the date, 1887. Possibly some of our Chicago collectors may be able to tell us something of the dealer whose name it bears, and thus identify the true date of its issue. Chicago

in 1837 could hardly have had so many jewelers as to make this a difficult task.

Still another token in the sale, though well known to collectors, is that used by the old Roxbury omnibuses, which belongs to Boston local issues as well as to the series under notice. These rare pieces revive in the hearts of Boston boys the memories of departed days. The long, lumbering coaches, with a flight of steps leading to the door in the rear, ran from the old Norfolk House in Roxbury, over "The Neck," through Washington street, into the business part of the city; and from the fact that they left the starting-place once an hour, were known as "hourlies." They were drawn slowly along by four horses, and a single fare-taker, who entered, collected his fares, and then departed to meet the coach coming in the opposite direction, and repeat the operation; his entrances and exits were carefully watched by the urchins on the street, who found the steps at the rear a safe place to steal an unmolested ride; a bell, placed on the seat in the corner by the door, and rung by the nearest occupant, served to notify the driver when a passenger wished to alight. The coaches held perhaps twenty passengers, and, except in the early morning and late in the afternoon, there was no crowding of the seats. The contrast between the surface electrics with forty or fifty passengers, speeding along at intervals of two or three minutes, and the trains of four or five cars rushing over the elevated track along the same route, carrying two hundred or more on their circuit, at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour, would be a surprise indeed to the "solid men of Boston," could they awake from their slumber in the silent grave-yards beside the way. And of the Roxbury Coaches of those quiet and peaceful days, these little copper tokens are all that are left to recall them. Similar coaches were long used in East Boston, for which tokens were issued, dated 1837 like those of Roxbury, but whether these pieces served as tickets, advertisements, or for making change, does not appear, but most probably they were accepted as currency.

THE PHILIPPINE COINAGE.

ONE of the most satisfactory results of the Government's transactions during the year in the Philippine Islands is the establishment on a firm basis of the new coinage. The Spanish-Filipino coins and the Mexican coins have been practically driven out of the islands, the former by purchase of the Government and recoinage into new coins, and the latter by legislation hostile to the importation and circulation of the Mexican, as well as by a strong demand for it in other countries.

The danger which presents itself now is the rise in the price of silver, which, if it continues, may make the silver peso worth more than 50 cents gold, the present standard of value, and thus lead to the melting up of the new silver pesos of the Philippine Government.

MEDALS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

XX.

[Continued from Vol. XXXIX, page 51.]

IN the following paper the Medals of the Grand Army, struck for the Department of Pennsylvania since 1892, will be given. The custom of placing some local allusion, generally of a historic character, on these various issues, is an admirable one; it has been practiced to a greater or less extent by nearly all the State bodies, and, as will be seen, this Department has maintained it, in a very interesting series. For the 26th Encampment, held in 1892, no metal badge was issued by the Department, but a unique device made of glass, and presented to the delegates and visiting members of the Order, was substituted; from its unusual material, and as it constitutes one of the regular series, it seems desirable to place a description of it upon record.

95. At the top of a ribbon of red is a metal bar, oblong, and of bronze, length 36, lettered on the example in my collection, DELEGATE; just below is a key-stone; etched on the reverse, so that the letters are legible on the face, is the inscription in six lines, 26TH | ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT (curving, with a five-pointed star over each end) | DEP'T. PA. | PITTSBURG | 1892 Beneath the key-stone is the star of the Order, etched in similar fashion, having on its centre, in profile to left, the bust in uniform of George G. Boyer, Department Commander for the year then expiring; his name does not appear. On the left point, COM; on that above it, 'DR; on that next it, DEPT. and proceeding to the left, PA. with 1891 on the lower point. The lower edge of the ribbon is finished with a fringe of gold. These badges were prepared by the glass industry of Pittsburg, and as each was separately worked out, they have very slight differences, though impossible to describe. The glass used is very thick, and the badge has, as will be observed, a certain local suggestiveness which gives it a peculiar and novel character. Height of key-stone, 26; width, 24; width of star, 28 nearly.

96. Obverse, Clothed bust, in profile to the right, of John P. Taylor, Department Commander for 1892-3; he is in uniform, but the coat is nearly concealed in front by the long, full beard of the soldier; on the field, in very small letters, DEPT.; at the left, COMDR. above the head, and 1893. at the right. Legend, on a raised and deadened border (the burnished field outside of it), above, 27TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT and below, completing the circle, DEPT. OF PENNA. Reverse, The inscription in five lines, the first and last curving to the edge of the medal, COMPLIMENTS | OF | SEDGWICK | POST N^o 42 | — • — | FEB. 28. 1893. Edge ring, red ribbon and ornate bar, lettered LEBANON (the place of meeting), with a sunburst having 1893 on its rays above. Suspended from the lower edge of the bar is a key-stone of steel or polished iron, on which is the clothed bust in profile to the left, and in citizen's dress, of Robert Coleman, of Lebanon, a prominent citizen of the town, head of the iron and steel works there, who during the war equipped an entire regiment of cavalry, as I am informed, furnishing the horses, clothing, etc., at his own expense; above the head, SOLDIERS and below it, FRIEND, both curving. The reverse is plain. It is much to be regretted that the names of the gentlemen on many of these medals, especially the one under notice, do not appear. The medal and clasp are of bronze; size of the former, 24; length of the latter, 30; key-stone, height, 16; width, 16.

97. Obverse, Bust in citizen's dress, nearly in profile to the left, of Thomas G. Sample; he wears the button of the Order in the lapel of his coat. Legend, on a

raised and deadened circle, above, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER and below, completing the circle, 1893 (This, I am told, is the year of his election to service, while the dates on those preceding indicate the expiration of official duties, which explains the duplication of the year on this and the preceding piece.) Reverse, A view of Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Legend, DELEGATE TO 28TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT In exergue, in two lines, DEPARTMENT OF PENNA. | G. A. R. Edge ring, ornate clasp, on the centre of which is the Liberty bell; on the left, MARCH and on the right 1894; floreated ornaments above, and the top formed by a ribbon passing over the upper part of the bell and lettered PHILADELPHIA Worn with a red ribbon. Bronze. Size of medal, 28; length of bar, 29.

98. Obverse, Clothed bust, in profile to the left, of William Elmsley. Legend, above, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER and below, completing the circle, ★ 1894 ★ Reverse, A circular saw on which the legend, in two lines, curving to the teeth of the saw, DELEGATE TO 29TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT | DEPT. OF PENNA. G. A. R. at the bottom, between the ends of the first line, also curving. Ornate bar, with a log of timber on the centre, placed horizontally; a scroll above, lettered WILLIAMSBURG and a similar one below, with the date FEB. 1895 A small key-stone with the arms of the State in miniature attached to the lower edge of the bar. Worn with a red ribbon. Bronze. Size of medal, 26; length of bar, 28.

99. Obverse, Bearded bust of H. H. Cumings, in citizen's dress and in profile to the right; the button of the Order in the lapel. Legend, above, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER and 1895 (year of service) at the bottom. Reverse, View of the Memorial fountain at Chambersburg, enclosed by a fence, with the figure of a soldier, cannon, etc., within. Legend, in two lines curving, above, DELEGATE TO 30TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT | DEPT. OF PENNA. In exergue, in two lines, the second slightly curving to the edge, SOLDIERS MEMORIAL | ★ G ★ A ★ R ★ Edge ring, red ribbon and clasp, with edges curving, lettered JUNE on the left of the Chambersburg soldiers' monument, in form resembling a grave-stone with an inscribed tablet on its face, and 1896 on the right; below, on a ribbon, CHAMBERSBURG Bronze. Size of medal, 25; length of bar, 26.

100. Obverse, Bust in citizen's dress, three-quarters facing to right; the button of the Order in the lapel; above the head, on the left, in very small letters, ALFRED and DARTE on the right. Legend, on a slightly raised and deadened circle, above, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER and completing the circle, ★ 1896—1897 ★ Reverse, The monument and cemetery of the victims of the Johnstown flood. Legend, above, 31ST ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT and below, DEPT. OF PA. G. A. R. Clasp ring attached to an ornate bar, lettered in fanciful characters, DELEGATE Red ribbon and upper bar of irregular outline, on which is a view of the hall of Post 30, G. A. R., with a floreated border and a ribbon below, lettered JOHNSTOWN 1897 Bronze. Size of medal, 26 nearly; length of lower bar, 24; of upper bar, 29.

101. Obverse, Clothed bust, three-quarters facing to the left, of W. D. Stauffer, the button of the Order in the lapel of his coat; beneath the truncation of the left shoulder, in very small letters, J. K. DAVISON PHILA. Legend, on a slightly raised and deadened border, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER above, and completing the circle, ★★ 1897-1898 ★★ (year of service). Reverse, A landscape with trestle and spouting oil-well in the foreground, and a forest in the distance. Legend, above, 32ND ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT the last two words separated by the upper portion of the spouting oil,

which resembles flames; at the base, on the foreground, and completing the circle, DEPT. OF PA. G. A. R. Edge ring, red ribbon and ornate bar, having an ellipse on its centre, enclosing a view of the Oil Exchange; a ribbon scroll above, lettered OIL CITY; on the left of the ellipse, JUNE and on the right, 1898 Bronze. Size of medal, 24; length of bar, 24.

102. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile, to the right. Above, in small letters, W. J. PATTERSON Order button in the lapel. Legend, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER and completing the circle, ★ 1898-1899 ★ (the year of service of the officer whose bust is shown). Reverse, The monument erected on the Revolutionary battle-field at Wyoming—a low, square tower of stone, surmounted by an obelisk; over a window on the front of the tower, in three lines of very small letters, WYOMING | MASSACRE | JULY 5, 1778 (The date is difficult to read, as the masonry of the monument obscures it to some extent.) On the left of the monument, WYOMING and on the right, MONUMENT in perpendicular lines, slightly curving. Legend, above, 33RD ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT and completing the circle, ★ DEPT. OF PA. G. A. R. ★ A clasp ring, links, and ribbon of red suspend the medal from an ornate bar lettered WILKES-BARRE Bronze. Size of medal, 24; length of bar, 24.

103. Obverse, Clothed bust, facing somewhat to the right, of Gen. I. F. Stouffer. Legend, above, 34TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT and below, completing the circle, DEPT. OF PA. G. A. R. The usual Order button is lacking. Reverse, Equestrian statue, to left, of Gen. George G. Meade, at Gettysburg. No legend. The maker's name, JOS. K. DAVISON PHILA in very small letters near the right lower edge. Edge ring and red ribbon. Ornate oblong bar with semi-circular top formed by a ribbon scroll, lettered GETTYSBURG over a representation of one of the soldiers' monuments on the battle-field; this represents a pedestal of three steps, on which is an open book; its pages bear an inscription, and the front of the monument has a tablet, also inscribed, but the medal merely indicates the lettering; mounted field-pieces on the right and left. On the reverse of the bar is a battle scene, perhaps designed to suggest the famous charge of the Confederates under Gen. Pickett, finally repulsed at the spot marked by the monument. A small key-stone with the equestrian statue of Gen. W. S. Hancock, to right, on the reverse, is suspended below the bar. Size of medal, 22; length of bar, 26; height of bar, 16; width of key-stone, 14.

104. Obverse, Clothed bust, nearly facing, of Charles Miller; he wears the button of the Order. Legend, above, 35TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT and below, completing the circle, ★ DEPT. OF PA. G. A. R. ★ Reverse, Equestrian statue of an officer in uniform, to the right. Legend, above, MAJ. GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK and below, GETTYSBURG 1863. Pierced for a ring; red ribbon; ornate, oblong bar, with inverted circular top, and lettered, in two lines, GETTYSBURG | JULY 1-3-1863 The ribbon is stamped in gold outline with a key-stone, on the centre of which is 1901, the two central figures interlaced. Bronze. Size of medal, 22; length of bar, 26.

105. Obverse, Clothed bust nearly facing, but slightly to the right, of Levi G. McCauley; he is in citizen's dress, and wears on his left breast, suspended by a ribbon, the emblem of one of the corps of the army—apparently the Fifth—and the ribbon of another, but the device of the latter is not shown. Legend, above, 36TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT and below, completing the circle, DEPT. OF PA. G. A. R. Reverse, Equestrian statue, to left, of Gen. John F. Reynolds, at Gettysburg. Legend, above, MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. REYNOLDS and below, completing the circle, GETTYSBURG 1863

Clasp ring; red ribbon stamped in gold with a key-stone in outline, across which is DELEGATE Gettysburg above, 1902 below; an oblong bar with floreated top, lettered DEPT. OF PA. Bronze. Size 22. Length of bar, 26.

106. Obverse, Bust in citizen's dress, nearly facing, of R. P. Scott. Legend, above, 37TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT and completing the circle, DEP. OF PA. G. A. R. The portion of the piece bearing the legend is slightly raised above the field. Reverse, A slender monumental pillar surmounted by a draped figure, too small to be identified; all the details are very minute, but the monument appears to have a hexagonal base approached on all sides by steps, with tall lamps at the angles; on the centre is a low plinth, having gothic recesses filled with emblematic figures,—there are eagles on its angles above, and standing on the platform about the plinth are a sailor and soldiers of different branches of the service. Legend, SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT OF LEHIGH COUNTY ❖ Edge ring; double bar, each pierced for a ribbon of red; the lower bar is lettered REPRESENTATIVE curving upwards; the upper bar has on its centre a circle with the device and motto of the Order as heretofore described; JUNE on the left, 1903 on the right; a ribbon scroll above, on which ALLENTOWN. (The monument described above is in Allentown, and there the Encampment was held in 1903.) Bronze. Size 24. Length of lower bar, 24; of upper, 29 nearly.

107. Obverse, Clothed bust, facing, of Edwin Walton, in citizen's dress. Legend, above, 38TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT and completing the circle, • DEPT. OF PA. G. A. R. • Reverse, The monument at Gettysburg as described above, but on a larger scale and with greater detail than on the bar of 103. Neither the book nor the tablet on the base have conventional lettering, but the field-pieces at the sides, the fence behind it, and the trees beyond, are carefully and effectively brought out. Legend on a raised and deadened circle, above, HIGH WATER MARK and below, • PICKETT'S CHARGE • Edge ring; double bars, pierced as with 106, and similarly lettered, but this has 1904 at the right, and GETTYSBURG on the ribbon; worn with a crimson ribbon. Bronze. Size 22. Length of lower bar, 23; of upper, 29 nearly. The reverse of the upper bar has the maker's name, J. K. DAVISON | PHILA incused in small letters.

This completes, so far as they have yet been issued, the series of Annual Medals struck for the Department of Pennsylvania. Most of them,—all, I believe, with the exception of that first described,—were made by Davison of Philadelphia, and are all worthy of praise for careful workmanship. They have nothing of the glitter and display which characterizes too many of our modern so-called medals, examples of which will be recalled in our previous descriptions. They have the quietness which becomes the descendants of the "Friends" who colonized the Keystone State, and the sobriety which has traditionally marked the "Pennsylvania Dutch." The chief fault, and we must regard it as a serious one, is that so few of them supply the name of the gentlemen whose portraits they bear. This is the more to be regretted, since every one of them has distinguished himself as a soldier. No doubt the portraits were easily recognized by those for whom the medals were struck, but the historian and the student of the exploits of the Civil War, a few years hence, will find great difficulty in identifying them. For this reason the names of these Commanders have been carefully ascertained, and we believe have been accurately given above. It would be well to avoid this fault in future issues.

Springfield, Mass., January, 1905.

C. P. NICHOLS.

[To be continued.]

SENTIMENT AND MEDALS.

Editors of the Journal:—

I HAND you below a cutting from the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of recent date, for which I hope you will find a place in the *Journal*. The position taken by the writer will commend itself to numismatists, no doubt, but especially to the representatives of those who received the Medal of Honor, conferred on our soldiers for distinguished bravery. Very rarely does one of these medals get into the hands of a collector, for, like the Victoria Cross, it is too precious, by reason of its memories, to be parted with. The new medals, proposed to be struck by the War Department, so we are told,—very properly called “the new ornaments,”—will be substituted for the old insignia, *for those who wish them*; but if the issue is thus limited, the new piece will at least have the merit of excessive rarity.

It would be interesting to know whose brilliant mind conceived this truly original plan, which reminds one of the Chinese magician's attempt to buy Aladdin's lamp. So many of the recipients of this, the most honorable distinction which can be conferred on an American soldier of any rank, have passed away, that it is impossible to believe the scheme originated among their few survivors. While it is true that the old medals are similar in form to the star of the Grand Army, surely no one entitled to bear this badge of bravery would feel the slightest reluctance to wear upon his breast the two glorious devices side by side. But I would like to ask, Why is not this form—a star of five points—that above all others distinctively appropriate for our American War Medals? It is the characteristic emblem of our national ensign, “the star-spangled banner;” the symbol which, from its first adoption, has differentiated it from all other flags. The crosses of the chivalric Orders of the old world may very properly commemorate the traditions of those medieval rites of the Church which accompanied admission to knightly honors “when knighthood was in flower;” but we sincerely hope the officials of the War Department will discern, shining in old Bishop Berkeley's vision when he saw

“Westward the star of empire take its way,”

the most appropriate device with which to honor deeds of valor done by American soldiers.

N. E. G.

The extract follows:—

“Congress has granted about 2,500 medals for conspicuous bravery, and many of these testimonials have been held by recipients forty years or more. Now someone has found that they resemble the badge of the Grand Army. A distinctive emblem was asked, and the War Department has decided to issue new bits of metal with a different shape, so that they can be more readily distinguished. It is proposed to collect all the old insignia and substitute the new ornaments for those who wish them. This seems like a mistake, for no substitute can ever equal the original, no matter how insignificant its technical value. Imagine the British Government changing the form of the Victoria Cross and asking the return of all that had been bestowed, in order to provide new ones! Would any individual or family which had cherished the bit of iron, associating it with an act of bravery that had elicited commendation from a commander, ever care for a substitute? Sentiment is associated

with the little article itself, and when that disappears no other could take its place. If the Government wishes to change the medal, the new style should be reserved for future decorations."

SOME of the questions asked by our correspondent above, are answered below in an account of the steps that have been taken at Washington to provide new medals, which we copy from a letter to the *Boston Transcript*, by "Lincoln," who also furnishes a description of the piece. By this it seems evident that the general form of the star has been retained, while the wreath of laurel which encircles it will easily distinguish it from the badge of the Grand Army. Inasmuch as the star shape of the original device has been retained, the new medal will no doubt be less objectionable, but we are unable to see how the Government can successfully recall those already issued. Surviving recipients might in some cases be willing to make the exchange, but it will be difficult to persuade those in whose hands the old medal is a precious heirloom, — and there must be many such, — to surrender them. With the article in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* we entirely agree. — Eds.

"The new Medal of Honor which has been adopted for our war heroes has, by Act of Congress, been legally protected against counterfeits. It is intended that all outstanding medals, issued from the early days of the Civil War till now, shall be recalled, and these new ones issued in their stead. Major-General George L. Gillespie, assistant to the chief of staff, designed the new medal, which, while a radical departure from the old one, retains a most distinctive feature. In selecting the new design the Secretary of War and the Chief of Ordnance co-operated. The model was submitted to the most prominent of the Medal of Honor veterans of the country before final adoption. An appropriation of \$12,000 was then made, sufficient to provide the number required to take the place of the old ones, and to leave some stock on hand.

"The new medal is of bronze, and is suspended from a bronze bar hidden by a blue silk ribbon on which appear thirteen white stars. The medal proper includes a five-pointed star, a bar containing the word VALOR and an eagle with outspread wings. The star is the same shape and form as that of the old Medal of Honor. The five points are joined by a wreath of laurel, and the whole is suspended from the talons of the eagle by the bar. The ribbon, attached to the wings of the eagle, is two inches wide, and covered by the eagle's wings from tip to tip.

"Congress first authorized a Medal of Honor in 1862, after repeated recommendations of the War Department. The original Act permitted the bestowal of this badge on officers and enlisted men of the army, scouts, civilian employees, etc., who had displayed conspicuous gallantry on the field while a battle was in progress. So many applications for the medal resulted, that in 1863 Congress limited the badges to the army proper. During the Civil War 1,300 medals were issued, and up to and including the year 1901, this number had been increased to 2,023.

"Shortly after the close of the war and the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, some criticism was provoked because the Grand Army adopted as its insignia a badge so much like the Medal of Honor as to be confusing. Efforts to have the design of the medal changed were without avail, however, until the question was taken up by Secretary Root."

PENNIES are soon to be introduced into South Africa. Heretofore the "tickey" has been the smallest coin, and it is worth about six cents. The penny will be of copper and worth two cents.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXXIX, p. 47.]

THE following are to be added to previous lists:—

V. THE UNITED STATES. A. *Personal.*

Dr. William Osler (1849—), of Baltimore and Oxford.

2146. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. At left, behind shoulder: F. VERNON | — | PARIS
| MDCCCIII Exergue: WILLIAM OSLER
Reverse. Blank.

Bronze. 123 x 170. 195 x 268mm. Only four struck.

2147. As preceding.

Bronze. 48 x 68. 75 x 108mm. Only ten struck. A rubbing is in the Boston collection, from Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, of Baltimore.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

American Pharmaceutical Association, 1904.

2148. *Obverse.* Within field: K C in monogram. Inscription: AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASS'N. | KANSAS CITY. SEPT. 5-10. 04.

Reverse. Blank.

Silvered. 22. 35mm. Edges beaded. Attached by two loops and chains of three links to bar-pin, upon obverse of which, in front, laurel branches and two spatulae crossed, before a large mortar and pestle; in background, scales bearing graduated glasses. Upon reverse: THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. | NEWARK, N. J. In the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis.

National Association of Retail Druggists, 1904.

2149. *Obverse.* Within field: R D N A in monogram. Inscription: SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION. | ST LOUIS. OCTOBER 10-14. 1904

Reverse. Within ellipse: ALLIED PRINTING | TRADES ^{UNION} LABEL COUNCIL 3 | NEWARK
Beneath: BUTTONS MADE BY | THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. | NEWARK, N. J., U. S. A. |
PAT. APRIL 14. 1896 | JULY 21. 1900

White enamel shell, with silvered reverse edge. 21. 33mm. Attached by white, red and blue ribbon to black ornamental bar-pin, upon which, the lines and letters unpleasantly reversed: THE WHITEHEAD & | HOAG CO. | PAT. AUG. 1. 99 | NEWARK, N. J. In the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. Whelpley.

F. 3. *Pharmacists' Tokens.*

Horlick. Besides No. 1809, there is the following:—

2150. *Obverse.* Within ornate circle, and in colors, a young woman in front of trees and shrubbery, with right arm around cow's neck and in left a can, upon which: HORLICK'S | MALTED | MILK Upon side of cow: ASK FOR | HORLICK'S | AT ALL | FOUNTAINS | AND | HOTELS Inscription, above: THIS MAIDEN FAIR, WAS DRESSED IN SILK, | SHE DRINKS THE HORLICK'S MALTED MILK. Below: TEA OR COFFEE IT DOES REPLACE | IN HEALTH OR SICKNESS, WINS THE RACE.

Brass shell, enclosing mirror. 32. 50 mm. In the Boston collection.

VII. HOLLAND. A. *Personal.*

F. H. Polemann (), of Cape Town.

2151. *Obverse.* Within circle, above crossed laurel branches: HET | KAAPSCHE | DEPARTEMENT | DER | BATAAFSCHE | MAATSCHAPPY Inscription: TOT * NVT * VAN *
HET * ALGEMEEN >>>>.<<<<

Reverse. Within wreath of laurel leaves: AWARDED TO | F. H. POLEMANN | FOR PRIZE ESSAY ON | CASTOR OIL PLANT | 12 AUGUST 1803 (crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon). Inscription: EN VERDIENSTEN >>>>><<<< AANKUNDE

Gold. 30. 47mm. Rubbings from Mr. L. Forrer, of London, are in the Boston collection.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

VIII. BELGIUM (continued). D. *Epidemics* (continued).

Cholera. Brussels (continued). 1866.

2152. *Obverse.* A female, erect, head irradiated, G upon forehead, and square and compasses on breast, upholds a twig of acacia in right hand, and supports left, which holds a wreath, upon two shields which lean against a burning altar. At left of the three steps upon which she stands, B. At their base, a gavel and trowel, square and compasses, etc. Upon each side a column; upon the left one, J and at its foot an acacia plant; upon the right one, B and at its foot a rosebush. Inscription: R. □ DES AMIS PHILANTHROPIES Exergue: OR(IENT). DE BRUXELLES

Reverse. Between two branches of acacia bound by ribbon, and within a five-pointed star: LA | □. | AU T. C. F. | JULES ANSPACH | SON VEN. M. | POUR SA CONDUITE | VRAIMENT MAC. | PENDANT L'EPIDEMIE | DE L'AN DE LA | V. L. | 5866 (1866).

Bronze, gilt. 28. 46mm. Marvin, the *Journal*, XII: 62; *Ibid.*, Medals of the Masonic Fraternity, p. 88, No. CCX; P. and R., p. 167, No. 477. In the Government and Boston collections.

2153. As preceding, save V. M. EN CH. OFF. DIGN. PRIM.

Bronze. Schulman Cat., 6 Oct., 1896, No. 720.

Do. 1867.

2154. *Obverse.* The National Bank at Brussels. J. WIENER.

Reverse. INAUGURATION (etc.) MESURES PREVENTIVES CONTRE LE CHOLERA. (etc.)

Silver. 32. 51mm. Bouhy, *Revue belge de num.*, XXXIX, 1883, p. 88, No. 130.

Do. Laeken, 1886.

2155. *Obverse.* The city arms; upon a shield, the Virgin and Child, in front of a church. Inscription: COMMUNE DE LAEKEN Exergue: WURDEN

Reverse. Inscription, around circular field: DEVOUEMENT ET HUMANITE (rosette) CHOLERA 1866 (rosette).

Bronze. 15. 23mm. In the Boston collection.

Do. Monceau, 1848-9.

2156. *Obverse.* A serpent entwined around a patera, from which it drinks. Below: RAYE Inscription: EPIDEMIE | 1848-1849 (Guioth in his cut erroneously has HART.)

Reverse. Between laurel and oak branches: AU | DOCTEUR | THIRY. | LES HABITANTS | DE | MONCEAU- | SUR-SAMBRE | RECONNAISS | -ANTS.

Bronze. 22. 35mm. Guioth, I, p. 256, pl. XLI, No. 178^{bis}. Impressions are in the Boston collection, from Dr. Brettauer, of Trieste.

Do. Namur, 1849.

2157. *Obverse.* Charity, seated, holds in right hand a burning heart, and with left supports a nursing infant. Upon her knees another child. Beneath: LAMBERT F. Legend: ELLE OFFRE SON COEUR ET SA VIE POUR SECOURIR SES ENFANTS *

Reverse. Within laurel wreath, with rosette above: TEMOIGNAGE | DE RECONNAISSANCE | DES HAB^s (habitants) DE LA PAROIS(s)E | DE S^t NICOLAS DE NAMUR | A LEUR REVER^d PASTEUR | M^r J. B. VAN DE RESSE | POUR SON DEVOUE^t ET LES | SERVICES QU'IL A RENDUS | PENDANT L'EPIDEMIE | QUE A DESOLE LA | VILLE EN | 1849

Gold, bronze. 35. 55mm. Edges milled. Guioth, p. 304, pl. LIV, No. 264; *Revue belge de num.*, 1853, No. 9.

2158. *Obverse*. Bust, decorated, to left. Beneath: LAMBERT F. Inscription: FRANÇOIS JOSEPH — CORNET.

Reverse. Within milled circle: A | FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, | CORNET. | DE NAMUR | CHEVALIER DE L'ORDRE LEOPOLD | LES | ORPHELINS RECONNAISSANS, | 1851 | — | CHOLERA DE 1849 | Inscription: * OB PATRIAM ET CIVIS * XXXVII ANS DE DEVOUEMENT DESINTERESSE

Bronze. 32. 50mm. *Revue belge de num.*, 1853, No. 10. In the Boston collection.

Malignant Dysentery, 1779.¹

2159. *Obverse*. Bust, in cuirass, to right. Beneath: T · V · B (Van Berckel). Inscription: CAR. ALEX. LOTH.—DVX BELG. PRAEF.

Reverse. GRASSANTE | PER PROVINCIAS | PERNICIALI MORBO | SALVS POPVLORVM | PROCVRATA | PROVIDENTIA PRINCIPIS · | M'DCC'LXXIX · (a looped garland.)

Silver, lead, tin. Octagonal. 22. 34mm. Méd. de Marie Thérèse, No. 281; Kluyskens Cat., p. 192, No. 1824; P. and R., p. 124, No. 369; Cumont, *Revue belge de num.*, 1889, p. 289, plate IV, fig. 4; Coster, p. 205, No. 871. It was a "jeton d'étrenne," or New Year's memorial for 1780. In the Government and Boston collections.

Epizootics.

See under Medical Colleges and Societies.

Venereal Disease.

See under Medical Societies (the Royal Belgian Academy of Medicine), Nos. 2086-8, and Irregular Practitioners, No. 2162.

F. 1. *Dentists.*

2160. *Obverse*. Bust, to left and facing, with long moustache and imperial. No inscription.

Reverse. M^R ENAULT | CH^{EN} DENTISTE | BOUL^D CENTRAL | ENTREE | RUE DES PIERRES | N^O 1 | BRUXELLES

Copper. 14. 23mm. In the Boston collection.

A gold New Year's token was given in 1763 to Dr. Sauvage, of Brussels, dentist to the Duke of Brabant. De Witte, *Tijdschrift*, etc., 1898, p. 97. Mr. De Witte writes me that this was not a special medal, but merely the PACIS ARTES jeton of that year. Coster, *loc. cit.*, No. 825; Méd. de Marie Thérèse, No. 157.

F. 2. *Irregular Practitioners.*

Simon Lubin² (—1835), of Brussels.

2161. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Beneath: J. LE CLERCQ F. Inscription, back of head, and perpendicularly: SIMON LUBIN.

Reverse. A SIMON LUBIN, | CCCLXXXIV (384) DE SES CONCITOYENS | GUERIS DE DIVERSES MALADIES | PAR SES SOINS DESINTERESSES | BRUXELLES. XIX AVRIL | MDCCCXXXV.

Silver, bronze. 31. 50mm. Guioth, p. 201, pl. XXVIII, No. 226; Kluyskens, II, p. 171; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 17, No. XIII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 243; Duisburg, p. 184, CCCXCIX; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 632. In the Government and Boston collections.

¹ The epidemic of this year was supposed by Pfeiffer and Ruland to have been the plague, instead of, as is now thought, malarial dysentery.

² Mr. Lubin, I am informed by Mr. A. De Witte of Brussels, was not a physician but a philanthropist, who possessed an ointment of such supposed efficacy in

some affections of the eye that the Belgian Government accorded him a reward of five thousand francs. That he refused to accept this, is reasonable evidence that his motive in practicing was not a sordid one. He was grandfather of Mr. Camille Picqué, curator of the numismatic cabinet of the Royal Library at Brussels.

The following token is of a different character :

2162. *Obverse.* Within a beaded circle, the British arms, with mottoes HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE and DIEU ET MON DROIT Above: CONSULTATIONS; below, CORRESPONDANCE Within an external circle: MALADIES CONFIDENTIELLES (rosette) MEDECINE VEGETALE DEPURATIVE (rosette.) Inscription: INSTITUT SANITAIRE BRITANNIQUE | GALERIE DU ROI 8 BRUXELLES

Reverse. Within a beaded circle: ECOULEMENS. IMPUISSANCE. DARTRES. | STERILITE Within field: VOYAGES | SCIENTIFIQUES | 1852 | LONDRES | PARIS Within a circle external to this: (rosette) VERITABLE GUIDE DE LA SANTE P^R LES GENS DU MONDE. 10 FR. Inscription: (rosette) D^R CROMMELINCK. RETRECISSEMENTS DE L'URETRE. NOUVEAUX INSTRUMENTS.

Brass. 15. 23 mm. In the Boston collection.

The Rob. Boyveau-Laffeteur (Royal Belgian Academy of Medicine) tokens have already been described, Nos. 2086-8.

F. 3. *Pharmacists.*

See under Personals, and Medical Societies.

F. 4. *Life Insurance.*

2163. *Obverse.* A seated figure, resting one hand upon a nude child, and in the other a roll upon which: ASSURANCES SUR LA VIE. Beneath left elbow a safe, upon the door of which: A. G. (Assurances Generales) and two rolls, one of them bearing: ASS(URANCE). C(ONTRE). RIQ, and the other: POLICE | D'ASSURANCE | CONTR(E) IN (CENDIE) In background, a house struck by lightning. Exergue: BRAEMT F.

Reverse. ASSURANCES GENERALES | CONTRE | INCENDIES | ET | SUR LA VIE | — | ETABLIES A BRUXELLES

Silver, bronze. 30. 47mm. Struck in 1838. Guioth, p. 241, pl. 34, No. 253; Dirks, p. 180, No. 220; Kluyskens Cat., p. 205, No. 267; *Revue belge de num.*, IX, 1853, p. 212, No. 70. In the Boston collection.

There are a number of Belgian medals relating to Water Supply, Drainage, Sewerage, and Famine, which I have elsewhere described (*The Sanitarian*).

IX. DENMARK. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Peter Christian Abildgaard (—1801), of Copenhagen, Veterinary Surgeon. See under Medical Societies, Royal Veterinary Society.

Dr. Thomas Bartholin (1619-1680), of Copenhagen.

2164. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: MOLTEDO F. Inscription: THOMAS BARTHOLINUS.

Reverse. NATUS CODANIAE AN. M.DC.XIX. OBIT AN. M.DC.LXXX. — SERIES NUMISMATICA UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM. M.DCCC.XLIV. DURAND EDIDIT

Bronze. 24. 39mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 109, No. 34²; Duisburg, p. 113, CCCIII; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 667.

Dr. Johan Just af Berger (1723-1791), of Copenhagen.

2165. *Obverse.* IO. IUST. NOB. DE BERGER CONJUG. SUAVISS. CUM SA(RA) MA(RIA). RAMDOHR ANN. XXV FEL(ICITER). ABSOLU(TO). AM(ICI). GAU(DENTES). F.C.

Reverse. An altar bearing two lyres bound with garlands and enclosing the torch of Hymen. Legend: VOT. SOL. D. 21 SEPT. 1776. Exergue: 1801.¹ SIC. A(DZER).

Tin. 32. 50mm. Upon what would have been his silver wedding. Suhm, *Med. Beskrivelse over Danske Mynter og Medailler*, Suppl^t, p. 790, No. 741, pl. XVI, fig. 1; Rudolphi, p. 14, No. 58; Kluyskens, I, p. 104; Duisburg, p. 207, DXLV.

Dr. Ole Borch (1626-1690), of Copenhagen.

2166. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: IACOBSON. Inscription: D. OL. BORCH PROF. MED. ET PHIL. FUND. COLL. MED(ICEI). [This was not a medical, but a general college.]

¹ There is here a discrepancy of date as compared with that of his death, unexplainable save as above.

Reverse. PRIMO | COLLEGII MEDICEI | EXACTO SECVLO | MEMORIAE IMMORTALI |
D. OLAI BORRICHII | FVNDATORIS | GRATI ANIMI SIGNVM | DEDICAVIT | ALVMNORVM
PIETAS. Exergue: HAFNIAE IN FESTO | SECVLARI D. IX JVN | MDCCXCI

Silver. 26. 43mm. Suhm, *loc. cit.*, Suppl., pl. VI, No. 2; Kreber, Fortegnelse (etc.), 1841, No. 590; Rudolphi, p. 24, No. 88; Kluyskens, I, p. 142; Duisburg, p. 195, DXXIII, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 58, No. 668; Bergsoe, Danske Medailler og Jetons, 1893, p. 147, No. 1027. In the Government collection.

2167. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. IN MEMORIAM | INSTAVRATAE | DOMVS BORRICHIAE | MVSIS SACRAE | CVM |
D. III SEPT. MDCCCVII | IGNE HOSTILI DELETA | A. MDCCCXXIV | E CINERE SVRGERET.
Exergue: IN MVTO NESCIT MARMORE | FAMA MORI.

Silver. 26. 43mm. Kreber, *loc. cit.*, No. 591; Duisburg, p. 195, DXXIII, 2; Bergsoe, p. 148, No. 1028.

Dr. Lorenz Gabriel Branting (), of

2168. *Obverse.* Head to left.

Reverse. A wrestler. Legend: MENS SANA IN CORPORE (etc.)

Silver. 26. 43mm. By Lindberg. Kluyskens Cat., p. 110, No. 55.

Dr. Henrik Callisen (1740-1824), of Copenhagen.

2169. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: S. JACOBSON F. Inscription: HENR.
CALLISEN MED. DOCT. CHIRVRG. PROF. PRIM. ET DIRECT. GEN. NAT. MDCCXL D. XI. MAJ.

Reverse. An oak wreath. Inscription: SENESCENTI DOCTORI DISCIPVLORVM
PIETAS. DIE XXIX MARTII MDCCCV.

Silver. 35. 58mm. Rudolphi, p. 30, No. 114; Kluyskens, I, p. 175; Duisburg, p. 212, DLXIII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 62, No. 714; Bergsoe, p. 149, No. 1030.

[To be continued.]

AN UNDESCRIBED AMERICAN COLONIAL MEDAL.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a photogravure of a medal struck in France, which is similar to Betts, No. 111 ("American Colonial Medals," p. 56), but with a different obverse, and in gold, while the only metal named or described by Betts is copper. The reverse has the ship under full sail to left, a large ensign bearing a single *fleur-de-lis* floating to left from a lofty stern. Legend, *totus* etc., as in Betts, and in exergue three lines as there given, — the last, 1715, the date not of mintage but of the foundation of the society by which it was issued. The obverse has a bust of the king, in profile to right, in peruke with flowing locks, laureated, and in armor, with an Order band crossing the breast. On the truncation of the shoulder, DUVIVIER F. Legend, LOUIS XV. ROY on the left, and TRES CHRETIEN. on the right. (Louis XV, Most Christian King.) The piece is said to have been struck at Lille, on what grounds we do not know, as no mint letter appears. The bust is of a man of perhaps about 30. The medal is no doubt very rare, especially in this metal. The only means of deciding upon its date of issue is the very uncertain time when this bust was engraved, which is probably now impossible to determine unless by a search in the archives of the mint. Louis succeeded his great-grandfather when only five years old (1715), so that if we are to judge by the apparent age at which he is represented, this medal can hardly have been issued much before 1745, or possibly even later. It seems to be as well entitled to be classed among American Colonials as any of the later jetons of the same monarch.

M.

JOHN PAUL JONES AND HIS MEDAL.

THE recent efforts of the American Minister in Paris to discover the exact location of the grave of Paul Jones, in order that his remains may be exhumed and brought to this country, seem just at present to promise a more successful result than has hitherto been thought possible. That the famous captain, whose exploits off the shores of Great Britain in the early days of the Revolution carried consternation into the hearts of those who had long believed themselves safe from any attack by sea, was buried in Paris, has long been known. The general location of the cemetery in which it was supposed his remains were interred has also been known, but as it had ceased to be used nearly a century ago, and its entire site had been built over, while the disposition of the bodies which had been buried there could not be learned with certainty, the hope that his grave might be found had passed away. But the reports which have been lately received seem to encourage the belief that this desire may at last be realized. The site of the old cemetery, now covered with buildings of little value, has been definitely established; permission to excavate it has been granted the representatives of the United States, and the work has already been begun. A leaden casket was found shortly after the site was uncovered, and the explorations are to be continued until the question is definitely settled whether the tradition that points to this spot as his final resting place is true. It has been reported that when his body was laid in its coffin, there was placed beside it the gold-hilted sword presented by the King of France, which was inscribed LUDOVICUS XVI, REMUNERATOR, STRENUO VINDICI MARIS. (Literally, Louis XVI, the Rewarder, to the valiant defender of the sea. — *Vindex* conveying the recognition of his valorous fight against the mistress of the ocean, thus battling for the rights of other nations to the freedom of the seas, which had so long been denied or despised by Great Britain.) With the sword, the same tradition tells us, was deposited the cross of military merit conferred by the French monarch as a reward for the victory won in September, 1779, off the north-east coast of Great Britain, by the Bon Homme Richard, under command of Jones, over the British frigate Serapis. These traditions of what was actually deposited beside the dead hero are very likely mythical; but it is thought that some evidence of a satisfactory nature will be found in his coffin, if it should chance to be discovered, which will identify it beyond question. As to that we must be content to wait until the search is ended.

The rewards bestowed by the French king, and their presence or absence from the coffin, do not especially concern American numismatists; but the fact that immediately on Captain Jones's return to America after his brilliant victory, Congress adopted a Resolution to present him with a gold medal, which

was the first of the series that have since been given by their authority to Naval officers of the United States for maritime exploits, is recalled by the search now in progress. As this early medal is extremely rare in perfect condition, since the die cracked soon after the first impression was struck, a description of the piece, and some account of its history, may be of interest at the present time.

The Resolution of Congress, ordering the preparation and gift of the medal is given by Thomas Wyatt, in his "Memoirs of the Generals, Commodores and other Commanders who were presented with Medals by Congress for their Gallant Services during the Wars of the Revolution and 1812, etc."

"*Resolved*, That the Congress entertains a high sense of the distinguished bravery and military conduct of John Paul Jones, Esq., captain in the navy of the United States, and particularly in his victory over the British frigate *Serapis*, on the coast of England, which was attended with circumstances so brilliant as to excite general applause and admiration.

"*Resolved*, That a gold medal be struck and presented to the Chevalier Paul Jones, in commemoration of the valor and brilliant services of that officer; and that the Hon. Mr. Jefferson, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Versailles, have the same executed in France, with proper devices."

The preparation of the dies was intrusted by Jefferson to Augustin Dupre, at that time one of the most eminent engravers at the French Mint, and Engraver-General from July, 1791 until 1801, when he was dismissed by Bonaparte. While holding this position he engraved several other medals struck in honor of distinguished Americans, among them those for Gen. Morgan, Gen. Greene, and Benjamin Franklin, and the beautiful *Libertas Americana*, which suggested the well known device of Liberty on the first American coinage.¹

The obverse of the medal under notice bears a bust of Jones in profile, to right, and in naval uniform; his hair is tied in a cue; he wears the ruffled shirt characteristic of the period; the artist's name is on the truncation of the arm. Legend, above, JOANNI PAVLO JONES CLASSIS PRAEFECTO and below, completing the circle, COMITIA AMERICANA (The American Congress to John Paul Jones, Commander of the fleet).

Reverse, The combat with the *Serapis*. The ships are fighting side by side, the British frigate in the foreground under sail to the right; her broadside, though that farthest from her enemy, is shown as badly injured. The *Bon Homme Richard*, with her bow in the opposite direction, is largely concealed by her adversary, and of her masts only the foremast appears, the

¹ An interesting account of Dupre and his work, by the late Mr. Wm. S. Appleton, so long one of the editors of the *Journal*, was printed in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, II Series, V: pp. 348 et seq.

"topsails backed." The smoke of battle rising between the vessels, floats to the left; two sailors are in the sea clinging to a spar, and another British ship is in the distance. Legend, above, HOSTIVM NAVIBVS CAPTIS AVT FVGATIS. In the exergue in three lines, the last separated by a rule from those above, AD ORAM SCOTIAE XXIII. SEPT. | M. D. CC LXXVIII | DVPRE. F. (The ships of the enemy captured or put to flight, off the shore of Scotland, Sept. 23, 1779.) Size 36, Am. scale. Struck in gold and silver. Illustrations, more or less carefully engraved, may be found in the works of Loubat, Van Loon, Supp., 547, Lossing, Wyatt, and Betts. An impression in gold was given to Jones, and another to the Empress of Russia, who had conferred the Cross of St. Anne upon the victor.

The bust of Jones on the obverse was made by the eminent sculptor Houdon, as appears from a letter of Jones to Jefferson (Sherburne, "Life of Jones," pp. 303-4). The Boston Public Library has a plaque, size 56, with a similar bust, but without the legend, cast in soft metal, which is believed to be unique, and probably a trial or "*essai*" to test the effect of the original design. The representation of the action given on the medal was quite unsatisfactory to Jones, who, in the letter cited above, criticized it as not showing the positions of the vessels correctly.

Beside the design executed by Dupre, which was adopted for the medal presented to Capt. Jones, Renaud, another well-known French medallist, made a pattern in wax, at the request of Jones, for the proposed medal, which represented the battle more correctly in some respects, at least from a sailor's point of view; but so far as known no dies were prepared from the work of that artist. A portion of the letter from Jones, referring to these medals (mentioned above), was printed in one of the early volumes of the *Journal*.

CAXTON.

HOW THE GOLD OF THE CONFEDERATE TREASURY WAS TAKEN SOUTH.

In the volume of the *Southern Historical Society Papers* (xxxii), just issued, is an interesting account of the manner in which the gold and silver remaining in the Confederate Treasury at Richmond, when the city was finally surrendered, was taken thence on the day of evacuation, and conveyed to the bank vaults in Augusta, Ga., and subsequently disposed of.

Early in the war a Naval Cadet Battalion had been organized, to train officers for the men-of-war of the Confederacy. Just before its closing days this battalion was stationed in a large tobacco warehouse, on the corner of 24th and Franklin streets, where its members were engaged in the daily duties of the school. On Sunday morning, April 2, 1865, much to the surprise of his associates, one of their number appeared among them, having discarded the natty sailor's uniform which was ordinarily worn,

and armed and equipped as an infantry soldier. After the usual chaffing at the incident, it became known that the city was to be evacuated at once, and the entire corps were armed and uniformed as infantry, and ordered to proceed to the Danville depot, where the men were informed by Secretary Reagan of the Treasury, that they had been selected "for a service of peculiar danger and delicacy." To their guardianship was to be committed a valuable train, containing the archives of the Government, with its money. They then marched into the station, where the train was receiving its freight. Guards were placed, and the building cleared of all but those in charge.

At midnight the train started, and two midshipmen, with loaded revolvers, were placed in each car with the Government boxes, one to sleep while the other watched; on the following day it reached Danville. On the 9th they proceeded to Greensboro, and thence to Charlotte, N. C., where the money was deposited in the Mint, and the middies feasted at the hotels. On the 13th they went to Chester, S. C., where the specie, etc., under the care of the treasury officials who had accompanied them, was placed in wagons for a march across the country to the railroad at Newberry.

The treasure consisted of small, square boxes, supposed to contain gold and bullion; and kegs, resembling beer-kegs, which were believed to be filled with silver. At Newberry, on the 13th, cars were taken to Abbeville, where again a wagon train was found, which brought the detachment and their "things," as the middies facetiously styled the treasure in their keeping, to Washington, Ga., and finally reached Augusta, in that State, on the 20th, where it was safely stored in the vaults of the bank. Some of it was there sold to citizens, who crowded around the bank, to exchange Confederate currency for gold. This was doubtless the last time that the paper issued by the Government was redeemed in specie, and perhaps the only time, so far as appears.

Whether this unexpected call led to the return of the treasure to Abbeville, is not stated, but there it was finally left, and the escort discharged early in May, the midshipmen receiving forty dollars each, for their service, Secretary Reagan paying them in gold. Some of the soldiers of Lee's disbanded army passing through Greensboro were observed by one of the detachment rattling a few coins in their pockets and singing "One dollar and fifteen cents for four years' service," a small portion of the guarded specie having also been paid them. A few days later one of the Generals of the army was given charge, and its subsequent history has not been learned.

Notwithstanding it was claimed that Pres. Davis of the Confederacy received a portion of it, his accusers seem to have no ground for such a statement, and he was not with the specie train a single day while it was moving about from place to place with its little body-guard. The coin from the Richmond banks was taken on the same train, but on a different car, and in charge of the officers of the banks and not of the middies.

This subject has never been referred to in any of the printed records of the last days of the Confederacy, and the route taken to secure the treasure very likely shows that pursued by the heads of the Government in their flight from their capital.

This story is condensed from the narrative written by the late Dr. John W. Harris, who was one of the party. He was a resident of Augusta, and died in 1890. His account, contained in the volume cited, first appeared in the *Confederate Veteran* for April, 1904.

J. S. R.

"A SHEKEL OF JUDAS ISCARIOT."

ONE of the most remarkable incidents in the history of Numismatics is detailed in the New York papers of Feb. 15, 1905. It appears that Mr. Marx Fischer, of that city, had a collection of seventy rare and ancient coins which he valued at \$50,000 or \$60,000, and which he kept in a bureau drawer, at his bachelor apartments, in a wooden box. This treasure he had been gathering for twenty years. Among these choice pieces, which had an average value of nearly one thousand dollars each, was one of the identical silver shekels said in the Scriptures to have been the price paid to the traitor Judas for betraying his Master! This remarkable coin he discovered and purchased several years ago, at an auction, where of course its real nature and value were not known—neither was its history; and we are not told by what singular knowledge Mr. Fischer was able to recognize this precious coin that for nearly twenty centuries has been wonderfully preserved for the cabinet of a modern collector! The device it bears is not given, but we are interested to learn that "a member of the London branch of the Rothschild family once offered him \$22,000 for it, but he refused to sell," which is even more surprising.

Alas for Fischer, whose name seems to give a flavor to the story, this treasure, with the invaluable shekel, was stolen from his wooden box on the doleful night of Tuesday, the 14th of February, and Mrs. Margaret Wallmer, who was charged with the theft, was held by Magistrate Barlow, until she could prove her innocence. It would be interesting to know what evidence satisfied the Hebrew banker of the genuine character of the coin which had been paid for the betrayal of one whom his fellow-believers denounce as an impostor, or how the thief expected to realize the value of a coin with so strange a history.

It is well known to collectors that in medieval times, the treasure boxes of a number of the Continental Cathedrals contained numerous coins of religious interest. Among them we find accounts of one of the gold pieces brought to Bethlehem by the Magi, as a gift to the Infant Jesus, which, as tradition related, were struck by the father of Abraham, the history of which was traced from the patriarch through Joseph to the treasury of Sheba, where it was deposited when Pharaoh's minister sent thither to purchase the spices to embalm his father Jacob. Rescued centuries afterwards from its long deposit there, it next appeared in the famous visit of the Queen to Solomon, and then disappears again until the Magi discovered it, only to be lost to sight once more in the flight to Egypt, remaining hidden until at last it came to light as the gift, perhaps of some returning crusader, to the Cathedral of Milan. We give this merely as a specimen of the romantic tales accepted as veritable facts, four or five hundred years ago, and even now believed by some of the credulous keepers of the relics of the true cross and the bones of saints.

In 1899 M. F. de Mely gave a lively *resumé* of the locality of sixteen pieces of "Judas money" catalogued in the church inventories of the Middle Ages, which was printed in the *Revue Numismatique* of Paris, and translated for the *Journal*, in January, 1900. As these coins, which were of several types and of various periods, were fully described, and most of them identified at that time, in the article cited, it is unnecessary to give further details here, but it is interesting to observe that among them was one whose whereabouts is unknown, but whose identification is absolutely certain. Unfortunately, however, the only authority which assigned the missing piece to Judas was the inventory of the church which lost it, for the device it bore showed it was not a shekel, but an octodrachm of Syracuse. This piece was sold with other Greek coins, by Feuarent, in Paris, in 1862 (Lot No. 1769), but that dealer was unable to trace it, after its purchase by an unknown buyer. It was enclosed in a circle of gold, incised with Scripture texts in Gothic characters, which enabled M. de Mely to identify it as one of those traditionally known as "Judas money." It was suggested by that writer that the eight coins of Rhodes, among those which were held to be the traitor's shekels, were so classed because the letters ΡΟΔΙΟΝ, which they bore, resembled a part of the name of Herod.

The location of the other fifteen pieces, more or less, of which an account has come down to us from the medieval Church inventories, is known; and perhaps Mr. Fischer was the fortunate discoverer of the lost octodrachm, which, by the way, was intrinsically worth double the value of one of the coins which the traitor received. No description of the stolen piece has yet appeared to our knowledge, but the whole story is one of the numerous tales which appear from time to time in the daily press, and fascinate us by their very audacity.

We have no heart to point out inconsistencies, so trivial are they from the reporter's point of view. It is nothing to him that shekels were not current in the time of Judas (see Madden, p. 241), or that the Scripture narrative does not call the "price of blood" by that name; they were merely "pieces of silver," — literally "silvers," and as Mr. Poole has shown, probably the tetradrachms of the Greek cities of Syria or Phenicia, then circulating in Palestine. And so we wait with breathless anxiety to hear of the recovery and to learn the history of the lost "shekel," which extends over nineteen centuries.

W. H. P.

UNDESIGNED COINCIDENCE.

RIVAL DIGNITIES. — Englishman (producing a pocket coin) — "My great-great-grandfather was made a lord by the king whose picture you see on this shilling."

Yankee (with a similar gesture) — "What a coincidence! My great-great-grandfather was made an angel by the Indian whose picture you see on this cent." — *Puck*.

CONFEDERATE PAPER MONEY AND HOW IT WAS PRINTED.

THE question of how large the nominal amount of paper money was, which was issued by the Confederate authorities, we have never seen definitely stated. Probably the very sudden closing of the printing offices where the work was done, consequent upon Sherman's victorious march through the Carolinas, and the dispersion of the records of the Treasury officials, following the destruction of Columbia, make it impossible to determine the amount with any approach to accuracy. The number of pieces of various denominations which were printed is even more difficult of discovery; the constant depreciation of value made it impossible for the clerical force to keep up with the printing presses, as is shown by the great multitude of unsigned notes which have appeared in coin sales, or have been gathered from various sources by collectors and dealers. Printing by the numerous methods—the ordinary letter press, lithographic and copper-plate processes—began as early as July, 1861, perhaps even earlier, and continued until April, 1865, when operations were finally suspended, and the offices which had escaped destruction were closed.

One of the workmen who was employed at Charleston, in describing his experience, says that in the first two years more than six hundred millions of treasury notes were printed, and these were of various denominations. The Charleston printers were mostly young Englishmen, several being expert lithographers, who had been engaged in London by Mr. Evans, an agent of the Confederacy, in May, 1862; they were attracted by the promise of a salary of \$20 a week, payable in gold, and other liberal inducements, and these promises appear to have been kept to the very last,—so that on every pay-day they were besieged by brokers, who offered them "appalling premiums" for the hard cash. When the conflict was at its height the Confederates imported the paper for these notes; the backs of these sheets had in some cases already been printed, with the engine work, and similar devices, used to distinguish the various denominations. Plates for the backs were also made abroad and sent over in blockade-runners, and some of the readers of the *Journal* may recall that in one of its issues two of these plates, which had been captured and sold, were used as an illustration.

Among the party who came over to accept the offer of Mr. Evans was Mr. John Hodge, who had been working in the office of Charles Straker & Sons, a large lithographing establishment in London. His adventures on the journey and his escape from capture make very interesting reading, in his story of his experiences. After reaching Nassau, the party took a small boat, of light draft, for Charleston; but because of a slight miscalculation of the tides, their vessel was grounded in the mud at Bull's Inlet, and was taken by one of the cruisers of the blockading squadron. The Confederate officers who were on board, with the crew and the English printers, managed to get ashore without being captured, and after walking some twenty miles or more through swamps and a wilderness, and over a heavy sandy road, they finally reached Charleston in safety. Here they were at once set at work in the office of Messrs. Evans & Coggsell, then on Broad street, and perhaps still standing; but after a short time the business was transferred to Columbia, where it was continued until the city was burned on the approach of Sherman. Most of the Confederate bills were printed there, down to the end of the war.

There were three establishments in Columbia engaged in the business. One of these was that of Evans & Cogswell, a branch of their Charleston office. In this there were seventy-five hand-presses, used for printing the notes of small denominations (ones and twos), and the thousands of "cotton bonds" issued by the Confederate Treasury. The second was that of Keatinge & Ball, where ten copper-plate presses were kept running, on notes of large denominations—one hundred and five hundred dollars; and the third was that of Col. Blanton Duncan, where seventeen lithographic presses turned out the notes of the medium denominations—five, ten, twenty and fifty dollars, etc. The total capacity of these presses, says Mr. Hodge, was "close to the hundred million mark, and during the latter part of 1862, and all of 1863, they were going at nearly top speed." He was employed in the lithographic work, and his account of the operations is given below in his own language. He says:—

"Each press was manned by three workers—one printer and two negro slave helpers. The printers, of whom there were about seventy-five in the town, were nearly all Englishmen, as were the designers also. The paper was all manufactured in England, and was stamped at the manufactory with the mark of the Confederacy, a small palmetto encircled by the words 'Treasury Department, C. S. A.,' but the stones from which the bills were printed were prepared in Columbia by the men brought over for that purpose.

"One form of laxness which cost the Confederates a large amount of their paper notes was their carelessness in handling the unsigned notes in the offices. The printers were allowed to take these notes in any quantities they liked while at work, and one of the men got in the habit of carrying off five or ten sheets of ten, twenty or fifty-dollar notes every day. Of course, it was necessary for him to commit forgery in signing them, but there were so many different signatures on the notes that it was not easy to detect a spurious one, and this enterprising individual had taken some \$200,000 of notes before he was found out. Then he was promptly sentenced to be shot, but this was in 1865, when the Union army was approaching, and the sentence was never executed. After that, however, detectives were set to watch the men while at work, and a strict account was kept.

"When the Confederacy began to get into desperate financial straits, it adopted a curious shift to pay the printers, and instead of giving them its own notes, it allowed them to print notes bearing their own name and redeemable in Confederate bills, and the extent to which these private notes might be printed was practically left to the firm itself.

"In April, 1865, when the Confederacy was in its death throes, and Sherman's legions close at hand, the presses had turned out nearly a billion dollars, but on that day the whole output would little more than have paid for the three printing establishments, so great was the depreciation. Then I got a pass from Gen. Lovell putting me beyond the Confederate lines, and made the best of my way to New York, to make money more slowly but in a more durable form."

Many of the printers placed their initials on the bills which came from their offices; by these and from other information it appears that even before the outbreak of the war, notes of four different denominations were printed by the National Bank Note Company, in New York, and issued at Montgomery, Ala.; these are considered the earliest as they are probably the best executed of any. The Southern Bank Note Company, of New Orleans, also engraved and printed notes of two denominations.

Neither of them bore dates, but the date was written when they were paid out; the latter seem to have first been used at Richmond.

Other printers whose work has been identified were Hoyer and Ludwig, Lithographers, Richmond; Leggett, Keatinge & Ball, also of Richmond, a branch of the Charleston firm mentioned above; Col. Blanton Duncan also appears to have had a branch office at Richmond, and J. T. Paterson, (later J. T. Paterson & Co.), had an office in Columbia. As a check on the issue we find some notes, plates of which were engraved by one concern, were printed by other firms. The Confederate Fractional Currency — issued in 1863 and '64 — mostly if not entirely confined to 50 cent bills with a bust of Jefferson Davis, was engraved by Archer & Daly, of Richmond, and Keatinge & Ball, of Columbia.

This account does not profess to be complete, and it is quite probable that other firms whose names have not been learned, were called upon during the war to aid in supplying the needs of the Confederate Treasury.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN NUMISMATICS.

THE numismatic history of the countries of Central and South America, and of the islands adjacent to their coasts, has, for some unexplained reason, received far less attention from students of coins than it deserves. These States, held almost from the days of the discovery of America by the Spanish or the Portuguese, have issued very extensive and interesting series of coins, medals and tokens; the abundant products of the rich silver mines of Mexico and Peru, more or less skillfully converted by native mints into a circulating medium, supplied a large part of the silver currency of the British possessions and other parts of the Continent, and nearly all of that used in the colonies where the precious metals were found. In many cases these pieces have individual character and interest, due to the custom of striking medals (known as Proclamation medals) on the accession of a new king, when the strict construction which limited the right of coinage to the mints established under royal authority was relaxed, and the civil or ecclesiastical officials manifested their rejoicing by issues of a variety of medals, often cast, which were made of sizes corresponding to those of the regular coinage, and in a very short time after their appearance passed into general circulation.

But when the student seeks for more particular information regarding the several classes of these pieces, whether of Mexico, or Peru, or Brazil, or of the cob money, necessity money, tokens, etc., which by their miscellaneous character, especially in the West Indies and neighboring islands, reveal many side-lights of history, he will be surprised to discover how sparse is the literature on the subject, and especially how few are the works of American authorities. The superb volumes of M. Julius Meili, of Zurich, Switzerland, on the Brazilian issues of every kind, including his latest work on its paper money, all of them profusely illustrated with photogravures, leave nothing further to be desired in that direction, surely, and they might well serve as a model for those who, we may hope, will at no distant day follow in his footsteps, in describing the monetary issues of Mexico, or some of her sister States. The coins of the revolutionary General Morelos, by Mr. Low; the papers on Early Spanish and Portu-

guese Coinage in America, by Mr. J. Carson Brevoort, and those on Spanish-American Proclamation Medals, by Mr. Benjamin Betts, all of which were illustrated and published first in the *Journal* (small editions being subsequently issued in pamphlet form), and the several chapters on the Spanish-American Medals in "American Colonial Medals, etc.," by the late C. Wyllys Betts, comprise all that has been written by American authors on this subject, except the Catalogue of the Father Fischer Collection, and portions of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s Catalogue No. 4, both the work of Mr. Low, which must not be overlooked, since each of these gives much valuable information not to be readily found, if at all, in any other publication.

When we look abroad for authorities, we find the admirable work of Herrera on the Proclamation Medals of the Spanish Kings, the larger part of which, of course, does not relate to America; Don Pedro A. O'Crowley's Collection, rich in Americana, the Catalogue of which, with historical notes, was printed in Madrid in 1794; certain papers by Mr. Samuel Smith, Señor Campaner, Medina, and one or two others, and the Catalogues of the Fonrobert Cabinet, and of a few smaller collections. From this brief list it will be seen how wide is the field which remains to be explored. We must not, however, omit to mention a very rare little work of only 32 pages, on the Tokens and Paper Notes issued for the use of Sugar Estates in the Island of Cuba, with a single photographic plate, by Mr. H. A. Ramsden, who was the English consul-general in Cuba for many years; the edition was but fifty copies, and few American collectors have ever seen it; but it gives many attributions and detailed accounts of a number of these pieces and dispels many uncertainties. This was printed in Barcelona in 1894, and has but recently been brought to our notice.

We can but believe that American students would find a rich harvest awaiting them, if they would give this subject proper attention.

SOUVENIR MEDALS OF THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

THE Souvenir Medals of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which were struck for sale in the Government Building, in connection with the exhibit made by the United States Mint, seem to have been very popular with visitors, for nearly one hundred thousand are reported to have been sold. The privilege of striking and the sale of the medals, for which one of the coining presses brought from Philadelphia was used, was given to Mr. Charles S. Muir, of Washington, D. C., and the operation was watched daily by crowds of people. Most of these medals were struck in a yellowish bronze, but as the metal used rapidly became dull, a darker metal with a larger proportion of copper was soon substituted, which proved to be more acceptable. A few were struck in silver, and some, both of the earlier and later issues, were gilded and sold for fifty cents, while the ordinary pieces were rapidly taken up at half that price.

The device on the obverse showed, side by side, clothed busts in profile of the parties to the sale of the territory, — that of Napoleon at the left,

partly concealed by that of President Jefferson, superimposed at the right. Legend, above, LOUISIANA · PURCHASE · EXPOSITION · and under the truncation, curving to the edge, · OFFICIAL · SOUVENIR · On the reverse, a map of the United States, on which is outlined the territory sold by the French emperor, and lettered LOUISIANA PURCHASE Above the map, in four lines, the first curving, LOUISIANA TERRITORY | 1803 | 10 000 000 SQUARE MILES | \$15,000,000 and at the bottom, curving to the lower edge, ST LOUIS 1904. Size, 23 nearly.

Another and much more attractive medal, which its promoters called a "Souvenir coin," was issued by the private enterprise of a firm in St. Louis; we have not learned who were the authors of this scheme, but it was carried on under the name of "The Louisiana Purchase Souvenir Coin Company." These were offered for sale at fifty cents each; the purchaser who should succeed in making the nearest guess as to how many paid admissions to the Exposition there would be, was promised a reward of \$50,000. To facilitate the identification of the successful guesser, the souvenirs were numbered consecutively, but the name of the fortunate winner (if any) has not been disclosed, to the writer's knowledge. The company was not successful in obtaining the privileges granted to the projectors of the other souvenir, but it appears to have caused a good deal of trouble to the managers of the Fair; various efforts were made to induce the Government to suppress the piece, inasmuch as it was called a "coin," but for some reason the attempt was not entirely successful. Two varieties, both of the same general type, were issued; but the company disappeared from sight very soon after the Exposition was opened, and long before its close both varieties seem to have been withdrawn from the market. What remained of the second issue, not taken by visitors, are said to have been bought up by a dealer, and will probably appear later.

The first of this issue ("souvenir coin") was a round medal, with crowned bust in profile, to the left, of the king, whose name, SAINT LOUIS, appears upon the lower part, curving to the edge, the letters placed upon his robe; thus combining an allusion to the French crusading monarch (Louis IX, 1215-70), whose portrait is shown upon the piece, with the city which bears his name. Above is SOUVENIR COIN OF ADMISSION; 1803 on the left, and 1903 on the right of the head. The portrait is somewhat suggestive of that of Queen Isabella, used on the well-known Columbian quarter-dollar. It is believed that, from the fact that this souvenir was called a "coin," and advertised to be exchangeable for a ticket of admission,—a plan which the managers of the Exposition refused to aid,—its promoters thought it wise to change the form from that of a coin to an octagonal planchet, and to re-engrave the head, making it a little larger than that on the earlier issue; the relative positions of the letters also differ somewhat from those of the orig-

inal. The reverse type was very similar on each of the varieties; it showed a map of the United States, with the purchase outlined; this was hung upon a globe surmounted by an eagle, holding in his talons the standard of the United States on the left, and the tricolor of France on the right. Beneath the globe is a blank elliptical tablet, intended to be consecutively numbered, the round pieces from 1 to 25,000, and the octagonal from 25,000 to 50,000; how many were struck we have not learned. On the round coin, beneath the ellipse, was the date 1904; a seated female figure, draped, is shown on each side of the tablet. Legend, above, LOUISIANA PURCHASE SOUVENIR COIN C^o. SAINT LOUIS Both were struck in a composition metal, imitating gold,—the few octagonal pieces which were disposed of being the more brilliant of the two,—and were far more attractive than the Official Souvenirs. Had their sale continued, they would no doubt have readily found purchasers. Size of the round pieces, 20; of the octagonal, 22 nearly. C. H. C.

WERE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION MEDALS SOLD?

THESE are serious charges which have been made against the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, that awards in some of the classes were sold to the highest bidder, or rather for a fixed monetary consideration, which varied with the character of the medal to be awarded. Charges of this kind have been filed with the National Commission, and there is likely to be an investigation by the Government, which stands as the godfather to the enterprise, as soon as it receives the list of awards from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. The investigation cannot be too searching, and if the charges are sustained, those who are responsible for this scandal ought to suffer a severe penalty, for not only will the awards be discredited, but the Government will also be in a measure a sufferer, and those who won their medals honestly will suffer from the fact that these will be considered worthless in the minds of the public.

It is natural that there should be dissatisfaction with some of the awards in an affair of this kind, and that disgruntled exhibitors should claim that undue influence had secured prizes for their rivals. It is also natural that there should be, in some of the hundreds of departments of such a great Exposition, just cause for complaint against the officials. It is, sad to say, almost impossible to secure for every department judges and officials who shall be not only thoroughly capable but thoroughly honest, and the value of an award depends wholly upon the good judgment and good faith of the jury of award. To the exhibitor the award is useful for advertising purposes. If the awards are fairly and honestly made, it shows that in a competition his goods have marked superiority over those of his competitors, and in a business way this may mean much to him. If awards are to be bought, however, they have no advertising or other value, and if a single medal is purchased, every other award made by those judges is discredited, although it may be given on its merits. It is therefore incumbent upon the possessors of world's fair medals, for their own protection, to demand that the Government shall inquire into the manner of making these

awards. If one has purchased his medal he is not likely to take this course. If he has won in good faith and in an open competition, it is to his advantage that the people with whom he deals shall know that fact. In view of the charges made, no other course seems to be open to exhibitors than to assist the Government in either clearing the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company or bringing the offenders to justice.—*Boston Transcript*.

OBITUARY.

HENRY COOK.

When the Boston Numismatic Society was founded, nearly forty years ago, by the late Dr. Winslow Lewis, Judge Putnam, William S. Appleton, Henry Davenport and Jeremiah Colburn; when Dr. Green, its President, and Sylvester S. Crosby, its Treasurer at the present time, and the few survivors of that period who still retain their membership, were gathering their cabinets with the enthusiasm of youth, the dealers whose names were most familiar to the guild of coin-collectors in Boston and vicinity were the late Dr. Wm. Eliot Woodward, and Henry Cook. Dr. Woodward, who died in January, 1892, accumulated his treasures only to scatter them again as speedily as possible in the auction room, while Mr. Cook long confined his sales to a small but select clientele of buyers, who resorted to his little shop on Friend Street, with the certainty of finding there some rare or curious piece with which to enrich their cabinets.

Mr. Cook, as early as Mr. Mickley, and perhaps even before him, had learned to watch for the rare dates of the older issues of the U. S. Mint, and to lay aside the choice examples which passed through his hands in the days when Half Cents had not entirely gone out of use, and the large, old-fashioned copper Cents were in general circulation. He had a wonderful success in picking up fine specimens, and soon developed an equally wonderful skill in detecting those trivial die-differences which in more recent days have infatuated the collectors of these and the earlier Colonial issues, at that period almost unnoticed. How many Cents, taken over his counter at their face value, found purchasers at prices willingly paid, not only a thousand-fold, but, in many cases, ten or even twenty times that amount, few of his customers are left to tell. Those were halcyon days for collectors as well as dealers, and if the pedigrees of some of the choicest examples in certain private cabinets could be traced, it would be found that many of them were first noticed by Mr. Cook. The reader would accuse us of romancing, should we give the history of one particular Cent, received among others at its nominal value, which found successive purchasers, as its rarity became appreciated, at constantly advancing figures until it reached over \$300.

Mr. Cook was born in Abington, Mass., in 1821; he came to Boston when a youth of sixteen, where he was employed by a firm in the export trade; at the age of twenty-one he was sent to South America, to take charge of their business on the western coast, and later as mate of a sailing vessel made frequent trading voyages along the coast, and among the islands of the Pacific. He returned to Boston in 1850, and established himself in the boot and shoe trade at 74 Friend st.; he had previously been interested in coins, and is generally recognized as the pioneer dealer in that business in New England.

Mr. Cook was a descendant in the seventh generation from Francis Cook, of the company which came over in the Mayflower: some years ago he wrote the genealogy of the Cook family, which he printed for private circulation. He was an active member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. In 1862 he distributed among his friends hundreds of patriotic medals, from his own designs, struck in copper and white metal. Each side had a selection from a speech of Charles Sumner, delivered just before the beginning of the Civil War. He died at his home in Boston, March 8, 1905.

M.

EDWARD GROH.

MR. EDWARD GROH, whose death occurred on January 2, 1905, was the last survivor of the founders, and, we believe, with the exception of Messrs. Parish and Greenwood, the last of the incorporators, of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. He was born of German parents, in New York city, June 2, 1837, and was educated in the public and private schools of that city. In his early years he was in the ship-chandlery business, but later engaged in the tobacco trade, from which he retired with a competence a few years before his death. From his youth he was a student, devoting much time to natural history — especially insect life — and to numismatics; in 1858 he held a sale of coins, which old collectors will recall as very creditable. Always on the watch for the rarer American pieces, especially in the department of tokens and store cards, in which he early became an authority, he was fond of relating his discovery, July 4, 1857, of the sign of T. D. Seaman on a corner over a grocery store in New York, — a name long familiar to collectors, who had until then been unable definitely to locate him. When the "copper-heads" or Rebellion tokens issued during the Civil War first appeared, he began to make that unexcelled collection of those pieces, numbering, we believe, about five thousand, — the largest ever drawn together, and including many issues now impossible to procure, — which a few years ago he presented to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. He was for many years, and at the time of his death, curator of that Society, and from the first devoted himself to advancing its interests. Modest and retiring in his disposition, at home and abroad, he yet made many warm friends, and retained them to the last.

L.

ANATOLE DE BARTHELEMY.

RECENT issues of the foreign numismatic periodicals bring particulars of the life and work, and tributes to the memory, of the late M. ANATOLE DE BARTHELEMY, the distinguished French numismatist, whose death occurred at Ville d'Avray, June 27, 1904. He had nearly reached the age of 79, having been born at Rheims, July 1, 1825. His extensive scholarship and abundant labors had won for him many honors; he was a member of the Institute; since 1887, one of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres; a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and of other Orders, and for sixty-two years one of the Society of Antiquaries of France. As a young man he became interested in historic, heraldic and numismatic study, and to the latter science especially he devoted a large share of his life work. His contributions to the *Revue Numismatique Française* began in 1838; later, and until its plan of publication was changed in 1883, he was one of its editors, and to the close of his life he was deeply interested in its success. Two of his works — *Numismatique ancienne* (first published in 1851, and revised and republished in 1890), and *Numismatique du moyen âge et*

moderne — were welcomed, on their first appearance, as meeting a recognized need. A new edition of the latter volume was in preparation by a younger man, under his supervision, at the time of his death. Many other works which do not bear his name were inspired by his suggestion, and benefited by information which he furnished. Anything like a list of his publications would be far too long to be given here, and so extensive were his contributions to the journals of the various scientific societies, that a complete bibliography will be very difficult of preparation. He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium in July, 1881; and M. Adrien Blanchet, in an admirable tribute to his memory, printed in the *Revue* of that Society, says: "By the death of M. Barthelemy, the venerable dean of numismatic scholarship has been removed from us, and more than one of his associates will say with sorrow that he has lost his best friend."

M.

EDITORIAL.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE MEDALS.

THE charges which have been circulated recently, impugning the integrity of certain officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, have apparently taken form, and there can be little doubt that a strict investigation will speedily follow, under Government authority. Rumors of these irregularities were quietly circulated some months ago, but were generally thought to be the work of dissatisfied contestants. Now that the reports in the public press have assumed definite shape, if we may believe but a small portion of what has been so publicly asserted, one of the most disgraceful episodes in the numismatic history of America seems likely to be laid bare. In a case like this, the most strenuous efforts to see "that no guilty man escapes" should not fail to be exerted. The article printed on another page of this number of the *Journal*, from an editorial in the *Boston Transcript*, will have the hearty endorsement of every honorable man. If the highest awards conferred by an Exposition of the magnitude of that which has just closed, conducted to so large an extent under the favoring auspices of the National Government, and sustained by the most liberal grants of money from the National Treasury, are to be regarded as evidences of gross fraud, rather than of high achievements, we cannot know it too soon. One is almost ready to say that the presence of one of these medals in the possession of a collector would disgrace his entire cabinet; no matter how artistic the work, everything that touched it would be contaminated. It is said that when the traitor Arnold was given high rank in the British army, as the reward of his treason, few of his associates cared to take his hand. The medals of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition would be regarded as the Arnolds of American medals, if obtained by bribes. It would matter little that some were fairly won; the disgraceful stigma would cling to them all, and we doubt if their owners would care to advertise the fact that they had received the award of one of them. Better suppress the entire issue, if the charge is true. It has been vigorously denied by one of the officials, whose statement seems to imply that if there was any money paid for preferences, it must have been to the *Concessionaires*, for the ribbons of award — with which he says the Commission had nothing to do — and not for the medals. The question then arises, who appointed the *Concessionaires*?

ERRATUM.

IN the description of the lettering on the bar of No. 98, "Medals of the Grand Army," line 16, page 68 of this number, WILLIAMSBURGH should be WILLIAMSPORT.